(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2885.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1802.

HAGUE, February 22.

A COURIER from our plenipotentiary at Amiens arrived here yesterday. The government immediately held an extraordinary sitting. Persons who are esteemed well informed, assert that the difficulties which Spain opposed to the negotiation, and had delayed the termination of it, have been entirely done away, and that nothing now remains to prevent the signing the definitive treaty. Our minister, Schimmelpennick, is stated to have made with the British ambassador arrangements relative to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the ships of the East-India company, which were confiscated at the period of the breaking out of the war in the British ports, for which ships our government claimed an indemnity.

LONDON, February 27.

Such ships continue to be paid off as are in want of repairs, but very few of the seamen will be discharged till the receipt of the definitive treaty.

March 2.

It was not merely the Dutch funds which fell lately in Holland, but also the Russian, American, Prussian funds, &c. fell 5 and 6 per cent. It is calculated that the fall in the funds of these countries amounts to fifty millions. The cause of this astonishing depression is explained in letters from Holland, received on Saturday, to be the facility of getting into the new Dutch loan, which appears so advantageous that the sales of stock are immense, for the purpose of carrying the produce to the officers for the new loan. In the single province of Holland there were subscribed in one day, 22 millions. It is, in short, nothing less than a revolution in the monied world.

March 3.

Mr. Basset, the messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Amiens.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 28th ult. The only article of any importance in these confirms the arrival of the hereditary prince of Orange at Paris. He arrived there on the 25th, and the next day was presented to the first consul, by whom he was favourably received.

Respecting the negotiations at Amiens, the papers neither communicate any intelligence, nor hazard even a speculation; yet the French funds are higher —57 30.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to fit out several ships of war with all possible expedition: each ship is to take a number of troops on board, and to be victualled for four months. The destination of the squadron is a profound secret. A rumour that they are going to Turkey to act in conjunction with the Turks against Passwan Oglou, seems to be unworthy of credit. We rather think this armament is bound for the West-Indies. [*Lon. Packet.*]

The marquis Cornwallis gave a most splendid dinner at Amiens, on Monday se'nnight, to the French, Spanish and Dutch plenipotentiaries, and their several secretaries, together with a number of the principal inhabitants of the town. His lordship uniformly lives in a style of the utmost elegance and hospitality.

Lord Cornwallis distributes ten guineas a day, besides the fragments of his table, among the poor at Amiens.

There is reason to believe that the salt duty will be repealed. In lieu of this and other duties which will also be changed, it is intended to put a heavy duty on malt and hops. It is also said that coals will be taxed at the pit's mouth, so that the duty paid in the metropolis may be more general throughout the kingdom.

March 7.

The renewed activity which prevails in our ports, and the unlooked for delay in concluding the definitive treaty, have induced numerous reports unfavourable to peace—we trust they may prove fallacious; but we are not warranted by present appearances in wholly discrediting them. It is generally understood that Buonaparte has greatly embarrassed the negotiations at Amiens, by the introduction of matter foreign to the preliminary treaty, and has given to some of the articles an interpretation inconsistent with their literal meaning. It is further said that our minister, impressed with an apprehension that he negotiated with a view to recruit his marine, and reinforce his distant possessions, rather than with the desire to peace, have pressed for the definitive adjustment, and declared their determination to break the present injurious truce, unless be immediately converted to a permanent peace; and to give weight to this declaration, is stated to [illegible] of our naval equipment.

It is known that the Spaniards have been prevented by the war from receiving the produce of their American empire; and we are assured that one hundred and sixty millions of specie have been collected in South America, waiting the return of peace for its transmission to Europe. The Spanish government, on the credit of this treasure, have issued debentures to nearly an equal amount; and a large portion of them has been transmitted to the French executive; —a desire to obtain this money is thought to have powerfully influenced the chief consul in his negotiations with this country, and it is now suspected, that his object is to procrastinate the congress until its arrival, when, disencumbered by it of his present wants, he may advance his pretensions. A fleet with 60 or 70 millions of money is stated to be shortly looked for at Cadiz; and the rumour goes, that the squadron fitting out in Torbay is destined to intercept it, in order to hold a security for peace equivalent in some degree to the advantage France has acquired by the preponderancy of her power in the West-Indies. Our present object is to detail rumours, and not to justify them; and we shall not, therefore, enter into an inquiry how far such a measure would be admissable pending a negotiation.

The funds experienced a further trifling depression yesterday—3 per cent. consols, which on Friday closed at 68, yesterday evening, after various fluctuations, left off at 67⅞

An article in the Hamburg paper, under date Brussels, Feb. 18, says, "We learn from Amiens, that lord Cornwallis has had several conferences with the chevalier d'Azzaro, the Spanish plenipotentiary respecting the indemnities which Spain demands from Great-Britain. M. Azzaro had referred the subject to his court. Until this question is adjusted, the signing of the definitive treaty is necessarily retarded.

"England has not yet agreed to indemnify the Batavians for the East-India ships detained at the breaking out of the war. The new establishment of the Italian republic has also created new delays. Nevertheless, there does not exist reason to doubt the peace being ultimately signed."

By virtue of a convention signed at Berlin between France and Prussia, and afterwards ratified by the prince of Orange, his serene highness has formally renounced all claim to his estates in the Batavian provinces, in consideration of sufficient indemnity being granted to him by France on the left bank of the Rhine.

TORBAY, March 3.

On Monday arrived here, a king's messenger to admiral Cornwallis, and about an hour and half after his arrival, his majesty's ships Bellerophon, Robust, Magnificent, Excellent, Audacious and Edgar, got under weigh, and sailed immediately, destination unknown, but generally supposed for the West-Indies.

SHERBORNE, March 4.

In addition to many former attempts to construct a carriage to run without horses, a method has lately been tried at Camborne, Cornwall, that seems to promise success. A carriage has been constructed, containing a small steam-engine, the force of which was found sufficient to impel the carriage, containing several persons, amounting to a tun and a half weight, against a hill of considerable steepness, at the rate of four miles in an hour. Upon a level road it ran at the rate of 8 or 9 miles in an hour.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis, to his owners in this city, dated January 22, 1802.

"On my arrival here I found Mr. Eaton, the American consul, was gone to Leghorn in the frigate Washington, and the doctor of the Philadelphia frigate is left here as charge d'affaires. Markets at present are very dull, owing to the peace in Europe. We have nothing to fear from the Tripolitans, as they have not at this time a corsair at sea. The Philadelphia frigate is stationed off the port of Tripoli."

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the report of the committee of the senate of the United States, on the subject of transporting the mail of the United States. This report is accompanied by a letter from Gideon Granger, post-master-general, furnishing several statements and remarks on the practicability and expediency of establishing a public chain of mail stages from one extremity of the United States to the other. It appears that the stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore, which have been the property and under the management of the post-office department, have in the course of three years operation, not only defrayed the whole expence of transporting the mail, but actually yielded a balance of 1,030 dollars in favour of the establishment. It is therefore the opinion of the post-master-general, that it would be advisable, equally from considerations of economy, expedition and security, to have the mails throughout the United States, under the same arrangement. It is hence estimated that the expence of establishing a line of stages from Portland, Maine, to Louisville, Georgia, will amount to 90,790 dollars.

It is very properly suggested by the post-master-general that all other carriages for the transportation of passengers should be compelled to give the road to the mail coaches.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Messrs. COX and SHEPPARD,

YOU will, perhaps, render essential service to many, by publishing the following recipe for the DROPSY. I received it from a lady, who has had many evidences of its efficacy.

Yours, &c. C.

Take a tea-spoonful of the Salts of Tobacco, in a little warm gin and water, (say a gill) night and morning, for an adult person; the dose to be increased or decreased, according to circumstances; for a child, half the quantity will answer, to be continued until it operates effectually by urine.

The following is the method of obtaining the salts: —Take one pound of good leaf tobacco, and put it in an iron pot, (that has never been used with any greasy substance) over a slow fire—keep stirring the tobacco until it is consumed to ashes; then pour three quarts of water over the ashes, stir all well together, then take it out, strain it clean, and return the liquor in the same pot, to be boiled over a slow fire until it is evaporated; you will then find thick salt at the bottom of the pot; scrape it up and lay it on paper, and dry it in the shade; when dry, it will be fit for use.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 19, 1802.

"It is this moment stated to me that a vessel from Bourdeaux brings an account that lord Cornwallis has left Amiens, and hostilities were expected to recommence. He departed on the 13th ultimo."

BALTIMORE, April 20.

Captain Preble has resigned his situation in the navy on account of ill health.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1st March, 1802.

The following is a paragraph of a letter, which I have this moment received from a friend in Paris, under date of 22d Feb. It is important, and should be known in America:

"It is determined that a colony shall be settled in Louisiana and Florida. General Bernadotte is to have the command; its departure will, perhaps, depend on the accounts expected from St. Domingo; preparations are now making for this expedition. I understand the Indian nations, adjoining Florida, have agents now here for the purpose of making treaties with this country, to unite themselves with the troops or settlers that may be sent from hence. The establishment of this colony is said to be a darling object, and it will be pursued with ardour, unless the difficulties that may arise at St. Domingo should derange the present plan."

A part of the French fleet under admiral Gantheaume has already sailed for Europe from the West-Indies, and six or seven sail of the line only are to touch in our ports. They are under admiral Latouche—an officer well known during our revolution for his successful maritime enterprises.

[*Aurora.*]

April 21.

A letter from London, dated early in March, from a source of unquestionable correctness states, that considerable changes in the ministry were in contemplation; Mr. Erskine was certainly to succeed to the honours and emoluments of lord Kenyon, who wished to retire from his seat in the King's Bench—and, as considerable doubts were entertained in the best informed circles of the success of the negotiations at Amiens, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were, in the event of an unsuccessful issue, to become the leading characters in the new ministry. These arrangements meet with the cordial approbation of both parties, as the opposition, disgusted with the ambitious views of the French cabinet, and at length convinced that every measure which a regard for the safety and interest of the country could dictate, had been pursued by the late and present ministry, were determined to unite heart and hand in the prosecution of the war, should an appeal to arms again be inevitable.

April 22.

On Saturday the vice-president of the United States withdrew from the chair of the senate for the remainder of the session, whereupon the senate elected Abraham Baldwin president pro tempore.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

INGENIOUS DISCOVERY.

St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, gives in the Journal of Commerce, of the 20th of January, the following account of *bateau plongeur*, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American:—

"I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and section of a *nautilus*, or diving boat, invented by Mr. Fulton, similar to that with which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

"The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days. The mast will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if necessary. He has conceived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat. When she is to dive, the masts and sails are struck.

"In making his experiments at Havre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

"It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished at the first ascention of men in balloons: perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving boats, which on a given signal, shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from the place where they descended!

"The invention of balloons has hitherto been of no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course. But if such means could be discovered, what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war?

"But if we have not succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it possible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to succour a blockaded port, and to examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbours. These are sure, evident benefits which the diving boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, for the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if by future experiments the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will sailors be found to man ships of war, when it is a physical certainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a diving boat, against which no human foresight can guard them."

A very curious incident is mentioned in a country paper as having lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Clashmore, county of Waterford;—A countryman had taken so extraordinary a fancy to a young girl who lived at some distance from him, and not meeting with proper encouragement in the usual way of addressing her, he resolved to carry her off, and marry her by force; and for this purpose engaged a number of fellows to assist him, on an appointed night. The girl's brother having been informed of this plot by a person in the secret, dressed himself up in his sister's cloaths, and pretended to be very busy in smoothing linen when the ravishers approached; they burst open the door, and placed the supposed damsel behind her intended spouse, who instantly gallopped off to his house, where he consigned her to the care of his mother and sister, desiring them to be very kind to her, and to keep her in bed until he went for a clergyman. By the rudeness of their guest, however, the secret of his sex was almost immediately betrayed, and the whole terminated in a hearty laugh at the expence of the amorous Knight Errant.

April 23.

Capt. Hutchinson, who arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst. in 7 days from Havanna, informs, that on his arrival at that port he was ordered to leave it immediately, with every other American vessel there. Several of them obeyed the order, but were obliged to return the next day. The masters of all of them, not only of those which remained in port, but also those who returned, were taken and confined in gaol, it being the determination of the governor to keep the port shut against every American vessel.

On the release of the captains they were threatened with a farther imprisonment and fine, if they did not leave the harbour before three o'clock of the same day.

Provisions of every kind were very high. Rice at 12 dollars, cwt. and flour 30 do. per bbl. indeed so much were they in want of provisions, that the planters and merchants presented a joint petition, praying the governor to permit the sale of the cargoes, then in port, but he indignantly refused.

One of the three ships (a 74) which recently arrived at Cape-Francois, with troops, in going in, struck on a reef, and went to pieces. The seamen and troops were all saved.

Capt. Olcott, of the schooner Union, from Havanna, informs us, that the port remains shut; and that 9 American captains had been carried and thrown into prison, for going into the harbour in contravention of the orders of the intendant. No cargo allowed to be carried away, except molasses. Provisions scarce and high. Flour was selling at 28 dollars per barrel. [*N. Y. paper.*]

April 24.

From a general return of the militia of Pennsylvania, made to the governor by the adj. general, it appears that the total number, including artillery, cavalry, grenadiers, light infantry and riflemen, amounts to 28,707.

April 26.

By a gentleman who arrived in the Anthony Margit, we have verbal information that the British government had sent express orders to lord Cornwallis, to obtain from Buonaparte a final answer respecting the signing of the treaty, the 25th of March, with assurances, that unless that was the case, hostilities should immediately re-commence. For what purpose, it was not generally known, but the fleets were ordered to be victualled, &c. for five months.

Annapolis, April 29.

To the *honourable* HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH!

IN January last past you compelled me to arraign you before the public, on two charges very seriously affecting your integrity and honour; to which you have since replied, admitting in a degree the one, denying the other. In justification of myself, it is necessary that I should now substantiate them—*I charged you with attempting to support your public account as deputy-quarter-master-general against the United States, with a forged receipt, knowing it to be forged.*

Let us hear what you say in defence of this charge:—"During the American war, and some "time previous to my appointment to the place of "deputy-quarter-master-general, by general Greene, "I purchased a quantity of flour of Robert Anderson, of Chester-town. Owing to the interruptions "of the winter, it did not get soon to hand; when "it arrived it was charged to the United States at "the price then given for other flour on public account.—Being much occupied in establishing magazines for forage and provisions for our army, and "almost always from home, I directed my clerks to "prepare my accounts for settlement, and arrange, "and, *if necessary procure the proper vouchers?* "No vouchers appearing for Anderson's flour, which "to their knowledge had been delivered to the commissary of issues, they undertook to make one."—A pretty set of clerks indeed, to undertake to make vouchers; but what else could be expected from such instructions? How happened it that you directed your clerks, if necessary, to procure the proper vouchers. If your business had been properly conducted, there would have been no necessity for instructions upon the subject; the vouchers would all have been in the office, and your voluminous accounts, for near five millions of public money which you have pompously told your fellow-citizens you handled, might have been very easily settled. With such clerks and such instructions, you might without difficulty have settled an account for fifty millions.—If this was a fair transaction, why was a voucher from Anderson wanting? would not a receipt from the commissary of issues have justified you in charging it to the United States at the then current price, as flour which you had bought before your appointment.—But pray, Sir, did you or did you not charge the United States a greater price for this flour than you gave Anderson? Report has said you did, and of course it was a convenient thing to lose or destroy Anderson's original receipt that your clerks might *prepare* a proper one for your purpose. You seem very anxious to have it thought that you were quite innocent and ignorant of all the criminal part of this transaction, and have told us that your clerks made the receipt. Pray who made the price at which the flour is charged to the United States? If it was really bought on private account before your appointment, and so entered in your books at the price actually given for it, did your clerks without your privity, undertake to settle the advanced price with which the United States were to be charged. The transaction was as false as the evidence of it, and the story somewhat like the one you tell us of the cordial approbation you had from general Greene, and the warm acknowledgments from general Washington, with the friendly correspondence you had with him till his death.

In my former publication *I charged you with having denied the receipt of a large sum of continental money equal to about ten thousand pounds specie, until compelled to acknowledge it by the exhibition of your own receipt.*

To confute this you tell us a long story totally unconnected with the charge; whether it is true or false I know not, but as it is foreign to the point in dispute I shall take no notice of it. I shall substantiate this charge upon the evidence of general Carlisle, of Harford, and Mr. Simmonds, accomptant of the war department, who were eye-witnesses of the transaction. For the information of those residing at a distance it is necessary to state, that about eight or nine years ago Dr. William Matthews published a pamphlet against you, in which, among many other charges, page 24, line 39 from the top, speaking of you, he says, "In the course of settlement, a charge "of 250,000 dollars against him on the public books "was found not to be credited in his books; he ob"stinately disputed the point, and insisted that his "books were right; that they never erred; that so "large a sum could not have escaped his recollec"tion; and that it must have checked itself. The "third day of altercation on this point, his own re"ceipt was produced, agreeing in all respects with "the entry on the continental books, and the colonel "very honestly gave up the point, observing, he "could not deny his own hand writing, and the "omission must have been from the negligence of "his clerks; though he had just before insisted on "their correctness, and the impossibility that he "should himself forget so large a sum." The report is, that a gentleman of Harford, in Maryland, "was in the office when the ludicrous farce was "acted."—Previous to my former publication, having heard that general Carlisle was the gentleman alluded to by Dr. William Matthews, I applied to him for a certificate on the subject; he declined giving me one, but said he would shortly write to me. In a few days I received from him the following letter:

Retreat, January 1st, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

The transaction which took place in the auditor's office, in the settlement of Mr. Henry Hollingsworth's accounts, in the 1793, and to which I was an eye-witness, is so correctly stated in Dr. Matthews's pamphlet, page 24, that it appears unnecessary to say any thing farther than refer you to that page, beginning at the 39th line from the top. That I am the person alluded to in the 25th page with me there can be no doubt, as the circumstances correspond precisely as I stated them to colonel Ramsay and Mr. Christie, who, no doubt, informed Matthews.

I am, with much respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CARLISLE.

To Philip Thomas, Esq;

This letter needs no comment. General Carlisle vouches *explicitly* for the truth of Dr. Matthews's statement as above, which, on comparison, will be found precisely to agree, in every material circumstance, with the one made in my former publication. Some circumstances of less moment, and which were added principally for explanation, as that the order and receipt for the money were on different pieces of paper, &c. general Carlisle communicated to me in conversation. It did not appear to me necessary to give the authority from whence I obtained my information. You had never replied to, or taken any notice of Dr. Matthews's charge; I could not, therefore, expect that you would now *presume* to deny it; and as general Carlisle expressed an unwillingness to be in any manner a party in the dispute, I thought it best not to publish his letter. Since your late address to the people of Maryland, general Carlisle has authorised me to say that he means to publish a statement of the facts himself, and in the interim has permitted me to use the following extract of a letter from general Lingan, of George-town, to whom he wrote requesting him to have some conversation with Mr. Simmonds, who was in the office with general Carlisle when the receipt was presented to you, and who amused himself so much at your expence.

Extract of a letter from general Lingan to general Carlisle, dated George-town, March 9th, 1802.

"I have not had it in my power to see Mr. Sim"monds before this day, when, in compliance with "the request you made in your letter to me of the "25th ult. I asked him if he had seen Mr. Thomas's "publication addressed to Mr. Hollingsworth, and "published in the Washington Federalist on the 9th "of March last. He informed me he had only seen "Mr. Thomas's publication a few days ago; that it "was perfectly correct in all its material points, and "that he was at a loss to know how Mr. Thomas "could have gained so exact a knowledge of the "transaction."—I think it altogether unnecessary to add any thing upon this subject further than to apologize to the public for the delay that has accrued. A mournful event in general Carlisle's family, the death of Mrs. Carlisle, which happened about the 1st of February, necessarily precluded his paying attention to the subject for a considerable time; since that period he has been disappointed in some materials he wished, so that he is at present uncertain how soon it may be convenient for him to appear in print. To me it was desirable that he should publish first, but rather than postpone it longer, I have preferred submitting the facts as they are.

P. THOMAS.

Rockland Farm, April 11, 1802.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

BE so obliging as to give the following "important instructions for Vaccine inoculation" an early place in your paper. I have just received it from Dr. Jenner and think it of great moment to make it as public as possible for the advantage of those medical practitioners who feel an interest in extending this invaluable blessing.

The printers of newspapers throughout America are solicited to give it publicity.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

April 22d, 1802.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR *VACCINE INOCULATION.*

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of inoculation, from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence be not then fairly ended. When the efflorescence is formed, it is [illegible] prudent to desist from taking any more matter from that pustule.

To obtain the virus, let the edges of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight scratch, or

exceeding the eighth part of an inch, of a very ſmall oblique puncture.

A little red ſpot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation ſucceed, which on the fourth or fifth becomes perceptibly veſicated. It goes on increaſing till the tenth day, when it is generally ſurrounded by a roſe coloured efflorescence, which remains nearly ſtationary for a day or two. The efflorescence then fades away and the puſtule is gradually converted into a hard glolſy ſcab, of a dark mahogany colour. Theſe progreſſive ſtages of the puſtule are commonly completed in fifteen or ſeventeen days.

A ſingle puſtule is ſufficient to ſecure the conſtitution from the ſmall-pox, but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the ſame arm, about an inch and a half aſunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great ſuſceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence ſurrounding the puſtule ſhould be extenſive, and occaſion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of piec a of folded linen dipped in cold water, or ſtill more expeditiouſly by a ſtrong ſolution of the *aqua lythargyri acetati* in water, an ounce, for example, of the former in five or ſix of the latter.

If the ſcab ſhould at any time be prematurely rubbed off, the part may be occaſionly touched with the undiluted *aqua lythargyri acetati*.

Vaccine virus, taken from a puſtule, and inſerted immediately in its fluid ſtate, is preferable to that which has been previouſly dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this ſtate, we are compelled to ſeek for ſome mode of preſerving it. Various means have been ſuggeſted, but from the teſt of long experience it may be aſſerted, that preſerving it between two plates of glaſs is the moſt eligible. Let a piece of common window glaſs be cut into ſquares of about an inch each, ſo that they ſhall lie ſmooth when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a ſmall ſpot (about the ſize of a ſplit pea) upon the centre of one of theſe glaſſes; which ſhould be ſuffered to dry in the common heat of the atmoſphere, without expoſure to the heat of fire or the ſun. When dry, it ſhould be immediately ſecured by placing over it the other piece of glaſs. Nothing more is neceſſary for its preſervation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus, thus preſerved, when wanted for the purpoſe of inoculation, may eaſily be reſtored to its fluid ſtate by diſſolving it in a ſmall portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be uſed in the ſame manner as when juſt taken from a puſtule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from cauſes apparently trifling, to undergo a decompoſition. In this ſtate it ſometimes produces what has been denominated the ſpurious puſtule; that is a puſtule, or an appearance on the arm not poſſeſſing the characteriſtic marks of the genuine puſtule. Anomalies, aſſuming different forms may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus applied, or the ſtate of the perſon inoculated; but by far the moſt frequent variety, or deviation from the perfect puſtule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finiſhes its progreſs much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troubleſome itching; and it throws out a premature efflorescence, ſometimes extenſive, but ſeldom circumſcribed, or of ſo vivid a tint as that which ſurrounds the puſtule completely organized; and (which is more characteriſtic of its degeneracy than the other ſymtoms) it appears more like a common feſtering produced by a thorn, or any other ſmall extraneous body ſticking in the ſkin, than a puſtule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a ſtraw colour; and when punctured, inſtead of that colourleſs, tranſparent fluid of the perfect puſtule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the puſtule ariſing from the vaccine virus which has been previouſly expoſed to a degree of heat capable of decompoſing it, is very different. In this inſtance, it begins with a creeping ſcab, of a pale brown or amber colour; making long and ſlow progreſs, and ſometimes going through its courſe without any perceptible efflorescence. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in vaccine inoculation if attentively conducted, impreſſes on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine puſtule, therefore, when a deviation ariſes, of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the neceſſity of reinoculation, firſt, with vaccine virus of the moſt active kind, and ſecondly, ſhould this be ineffectual, by variolous virus. But if the conſtitution ſhews an inſuſceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any conſtitutional ſymptoms occur in inoculated cow-pox, they are commonly firſt perceptible (eſpecially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and ſometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated ſmall-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former ariſe from the general effects of the virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the puſtule.

If the effluvia of the ſmall-pox have been received into the habit previouſly to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine incon[illegible] will not always be found to ſtop its progreſs, although the puſtule may make its advances without irregularity.

The lancet uſed for inoculation ſhould always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to [illegible] in water and wipe it dry.

* Procure a extract of ſaturn.

The preſervation of vaccine virus from a diſtance, beyond the period of a few days, ſhould never be attempted; as it is ſo apt to produce ruſt, which will decompoſe it.

EDWARD JENNER.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Of every Deſcription.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have juſt received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their ſtore, in Carnhill-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Dawſe, an elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemens faſhionable goods, for this and the enſuing ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of thoſe who will to favour them with their cuſtom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

NOTICE, That the commiſſioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet on the ſecond Tueſday of May next, and will continue to ſit for twenty days thereafter to hear appeals and make tranſfers.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. C.

April 26, 1802.

I HEREBY forbid all perſons from paſſing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly thoſe who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Eaſton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Waſhington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having reſided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this ſtate above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a reſidence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote by ballot in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general aſſembly, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GREEN'S DITCH, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about ſeven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 6, 1802.

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the ſubſcriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horſes, hogs, and farming utenſils, &c. For all ſums under twenty dollars CASH muſt be paid, for all above that ſum the purchaſer will be indulged with a credit of ſix months, on his giving bond, on intereſt, with good ſecurity. The ſale will continue till all be ſold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY.

Near South river ferry.

April 21, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN BEARD, ſen. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; major William Brogden, Basil Brown, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (3), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, Cornener Crownſter, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidſon David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Donlevy, Travers Daniel, jun. John Deveanay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joſeph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis.

George Finley.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanſon, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hodgkin, and Co. Pig Point; Richard Harriſon (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis.

John Roſs Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowes (2), Mr. Linſcot, Annapolis.

Henry Molier, Walter Micdedhall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M'Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelſon, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), Weſt river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joſhua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Randaulf, Annapolis; Gaſſaway Rawlings, Elijah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joſeph Sands, Dr. James E. Stoneſtreet (2), care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tillotſon, Annapolis.

Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Guſtavus Warfield (2), Buſhy Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a ſtout well looking black woman, dreſſed chiefly in country made cloth, ſays ſhe was ſold ſome time laſt winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouſſow, of North-Carolina, from whom ſhe made her eſcape ſoon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dreſſed chiefly in old country cloth, ſays ſhe was ſold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joſhua Power, who ſoon after ſold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whoſe names ſhe does not recollect, but thinks it was Meſſrs. Degraffnreid and Farr, from whom ſhe ran away laſt fall. MOLLY, a ſmall mulatto woman, between ſixteen and twenty years of age, ſlender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, ſays ſhe is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Eſſex county, Virginia, from whom ſhe ran away in company with her huſband, about one month ago. The owners of the above ſlaves are requeſted to take them away, or they will be ſold agreeably to law for their priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the ſaid viſitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor, and his aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, ſo as to prepare ſtudents for the ſchool of languages. He and his aſſiſtant are likewiſe to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to thoſe ſtudents who are not deſtined for the upper ſchools.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakning ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Muſtard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named Ischiatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Smith, No. 77, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application [illegible] the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

[illegible] January 4th, 1803.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's [illegible] been recommended to me as a very [illegible] for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a [illegible] ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

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A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, [illegible] and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

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